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United States, and of aiding and abetting the transportation of dynamite and nitro-glycerine in interstate commerce, in passenger trains and cars between different states of the United States, in violation of the federal statutes, to be used in blowing up buildings and works constructed by "open shop" concerns. On appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in *Ryan v. United States*, 216 Federal Reporter, 13, the judgment was reversed as to some defendants and affirmed as to others. One of the peculiar holdings in the case related to the admissibility of evidence, and was to the effect that evidence of a chain of explosions throughout the United States, alleged to have occurred by means of dynamite and nitro-glycerine, while admissible as circumstantial evidence to support the charges specified in the indictments, should be limited to that purpose, since the offenses involved in the explosions themselves were offenses against and punishable only under the laws of the states and by the state courts.

Constitutionality of the Iowa "Blue Sky Law."—A suit was brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa (William R. Compton Co. *v.* Allen, 216 Federal, 537) against the Secretary of State and Attorney General to restrain the enforcement of the "Blue Sky Law" enacted by the 35th General Assembly. Plaintiff alleged that the law was unconstitutional in that (1) it violated the fourteenth amendment by depriving persons of property without due process of law and denied the equal protection of the law; (2) that it imposed a burden upon interstate commerce; (3) that it granted privileges to citizens of Iowa denied to citizens of sister states. The court, in a somewhat summary manner, disposed of the case by holding that stock, bonus, and other securities were subjects of interstate commerce, and that the act by requiring investment companies to submit their business methods to examination, by requiring a certificate and a filing fee before being allowed to transact business in Iowa, imposed a burden upon interstate commerce. The court further held that the measure could not be sustained as an inspection act. Other grounds urged against the law were disposed of in a summary manner or left undecided.

An Election Tangle.—State *ex rel.* Maxson *v.* Brodigan (Supreme Court of Nevada) 143 Pacific Reporter, 306, presents a rather amusing election tangle. In the words of the court: "Late in the day or night of Saturday, August 1, 1914, which was the last day for filing nomination papers, McKay and Raymond A. Gott each filed his nomination paper for the Republican nomination for the office of attorney general, and paid the filing fee of \$100. On the following Monday, August 3d., Gott filed with the secretary of state his pur-